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WELLINGTON (SOM.) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961.

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BY

DR. HUGH MORRISON

M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

AND

B.R. JAMES

M.R.S.H.





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WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1961.

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WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

1961.

I. GENERAL

Area (in Acres) ...	37, 911
Estimate of Residential Population mid year 1961 ...	8,110
Census Population (Preliminary Report 1961) ...	8,110
Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books on 31st December, 1961 ...	2,663
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1961 ...	£63,275
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate, 31st December, 1961 ...	£261. 7. 6d.

II. EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR, 1961.

With reference to the figures which follow, it should be pointed out that the standardisation of the rate of births and deaths allows for the differing ages and sex distribution of the populations in different areas, and is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a comparability factor for the district furnished by the Registrar General. This enables comparison to be made with the figures for the country as a whole, or with those for other districts.

1. Births

(a) Live Births.

	M	F	Total	Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...
Legitimate	57	84	141	
Illegitimate	2	2	4	17.9
Totals	59	86	145	

Standardised Birth Rate, Wellington R.D. ...	20.4
Birth Rate, England and Wales ...	17.4

(b) Still Births	Total	2
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Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births -

Wellington R.D. ..	18.1
England and Wales	18.7

Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population -

Wellington R.D.	0.24
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2. Deaths

(a) Total Deaths ...	113
Crude Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.9
Standardised Death Rate, Wellington R.D.	12.23
Death Rate for England and Wales	12.0

(b) Maternal Mortality

Total maternal deaths from all causes	0
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(c) Infant mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age- Total	3
Deaths among legitimate infants	3
" " illegitimate infants	0
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Wellington R.D.	20.4
England and Wales	21.4



## (d) Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

Total ... .. 19

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other .....	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease .....	1	-	1
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections .....	1	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis .....	-	-	-
Measles .....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus .....	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	5	4	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	-	-	-
Diabetes .....	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	10	10	20
Coronary disease, angina.....	8	9	17
Hypertension with heart disease .....	2	3	5
Other heart disease .....	10	5	15
Other circulatory disease .....	1	-	1
Influenza.....	2	1	3
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Bronchitis.....	2	-	2
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	3	-	3
Nephritis and neprosis .....	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .....	-	-	-
Congenital malformation.....	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	4	8	12
Motor vehicle accidents .....	-	-	-
All other accidents .....	2	-	2
Suicide.....	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war .....	-	-	-
All causes - Total	64	49	113

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1961.

There were three deaths in infants up to the age of one year, the causes being congenital defective lungs, congenital defective heart and acute gastro enteritis. This gave a rate per 1,000 births of 20.4.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

(1) Medical & Nursing - There are five general medical practitioners living and carrying on practice in the rural district. Practitioners from Wellington and from the neighbouring districts also cover some of the territory. There are adequate arrangements when required, for domiciliary consultation with consultants serving the Taunton and West Somerset area, and speaking generally, the practice of medicine in the district is of a high standard. The provisions for domiciliary nursing are satisfactory and excellent work has been done by the Home Help Service administered by the Somerset County Council.

(2) Home Help Service - This service, administered by the Somerset County Council, is now well established in the district, and invaluable assistance is given in many cases of illness and the domestic difficulties arising therefrom. There is no doubt that this is one of the most useful of all public services. I am indebted to the County Organiser for the following analysis of cases where help was arranged in the Wellington Rural District during 1961.

Maternity	5
Old Age	23
Chronic Sick	6
Post-operation	3

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services of the District are administered by the Taunton Hospital Management Committee, under the general direction of the S.W. Region Hospital Board. A detailed re-appraisal of these services is going on at the present time following on the production by the government of a comprehensive Hospital Plan for the nation. Some of the provisions for the needs of various types of patient are detailed below :-

#### (1) General Medical and Surgical

The Taunton and Somerset Hospital together with Musgrove Park Hospital which is also situated in the Borough of Taunton, and which is probably eventually destined to supersede the first-named establishment, cater for most medical and surgical conditions. Musgrove Park Hospital takes most of the adult cases, and also has a comprehensive Paediatric Department. The Taunton and Somerset Hospital is in the meantime dealing with Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology. It also houses the Casualty Department for the area. Both Hospitals have out-patients facilities in addition to in-patients beds. Certain cases requiring special investigation or treatment such as neurosurgery or radiotherapy are referred to Bristol Hospital for this purpose. Wellington Cottage Hospital provides valuable facilities for local cases which do not require to be sent to larger institutions, and complete consultant cover is available for the work carried out there.

#### (2) Chronic Sick

Since the appointment of a Geriatrician to the West Somerset Clinical Area, arrangements for hospital treatment of the chronic sick have been put on a more satisfactory basis. Most of these cases are admitted to Trinity Hospital in Taunton which is having many internal improvements carried out in order to raise it to the highest modern standards. There continues to be a very great pressure on accommodation of this type, and this is a branch of medical care which will undoubtedly make increasing demands on medical and ancillary services as the years go on.

There were no cases during the year in which compulsory removal to a Hospital or other Institution had to be carried out under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. From time to time the circumstances of certain old people in the district has to be reviewed with this procedure in mind, but in each of these cases satisfactory arrangements for the time being were able to be made.



### (3) Infectious Diseases

Cases of infectious diseases from Wellington Rural District are sent to the Taunton Isolation Hospital situated in the Borough of Taunton. The bulk of the Isolation Hospital work is done in cubicle blocks. The pattern of infectious disease requiring admission to hospital is constantly changing. Many of the patients admitted suffer from vague pyrexial illnesses in which the diagnosis is in doubt. Scarlet Fever which used to provide a large proportion of the admissions is, at the present time, a relatively mild disease and most of the cases are nursed at home. Measles and Whooping Cough still demand hospital treatment in the occasional case where there are severe complications or where home nursing is impracticable. Diphtheria has not been seen in the district for many years. Poliomyelitis is being brought under control by inoculation, and in the past few years there has not been a severe epidemic in this part of the Country. Many cases are, however, admitted to hospital on suspicion of suffering from poliomyelitis, and these often provide difficult diagnostic problems. The extensive use of antibiotics has resulted in the appearance of severe infections due to certain bacteria which were formerly regarded as fairly harmless, and this leads to the admission of cases of this kind to the Isolation Hospital. Thus although the types of illness dealt with change over the years, the total number of cases requiring isolation treatment has rather tended to increase than to diminish.

Tuberculosis Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis come under the Regional Hospital Board for treatment which is supervised by the Chest Physicians for the area. The Sanatoria are at Quantock, Wincanton and Taunton for Pulmonary cases. Cases requiring Orthopaedic treatment are becoming very uncommon, but when they do occur, arrangements for treatment are made according to the individual need.

Poliomyelitis Suspected cases are sent for diagnosis to the Taunton Isolation Hospital. If the condition is confirmed they are seen by Regional Specialists who arrange for continuation treatment whether as out-patients or as in-patients at Bath Orthopaedic Hospital.

### (4) Mentally Sick

Cases are admitted to the Mental Hospital at Tone Vale, Nr. Taunton. The psychiatric specialists conduct out-patients clinics for the area, and it is felt that now, more than ever before, mental patients are having the benefit of treatment at an earlier and more hopeful stage of the disease.

Mentally defective cases are well provided for at Sandhill Park Hospital which is situated in Taunton Rural District.

The new Mental Health Act is certain to result in great changes in the management of the mentally sick and the mentally handicapped in this as in all other districts of the Country. Speaking very generally, the emphasis will be on care and treatment of these cases as members of the general community rather than as hospital patients whenever this can, with safety, be carried out.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

### Tuberculosis :

Clinics for patients suffering from this disease and for the supervision of suspects and contacts, are held by the Chest Physicians at Musgrove Park Hospital. There is an After-Care Committee working in co-operation with these clinics. Mass radiography has been carried out from time to time on various groups of the County population, by a team working from a centre in Bristol, but this service has not been called upon to deal with residents in Wellington Rural District.

### Venereal Disease :

A combined Clinic and Treatment Centre is carried on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital which caters for male and female patients of this and surrounding districts.

Early cases of syphilis are usually sent to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, for a fortnight's intensive penicillin treatment as in-patients. Afterwards they continue to have observation and treatment at the Taunton Clinic. These conditions which had, for some years, become rather uncommon in the district have been latterly showing a marked increase in prevalence; and this is in accordance with experience over the Country as a whole.

### Maternity and Child Welfare :

The Maternity and Child Welfare Acts are administered by the County Council under whose supervision are also the Health Visitors and Midwives practising within the area. There is an excellent Maternity Home in the Urban District of Wellington to which a considerable number of women from the Rural District are admitted for confinement. Obstetric Consultants in Taunton are available for consultation with Medical Practitioners in the District. Abnormal and complicated cases can be admitted for hospital treatment when necessary. Every case of Puerperal Pyrexia and Maternal Mortality is investigated by the Medical staff of the County Council.

### Laboratory Facilities :

The Public Health Laboratory Service has a Laboratory in Taunton at which all the usual specimens connected with Public Health work, such as throat and nose swabs, blood, faeces and sputum are examined. The Staff of the Laboratory also give very useful assistance in the investigation of epidemic outbreaks. Chemical Analyses are carried out as requested at the Laboratory of the County Analyst in Taunton.

### Ambulance Facilities :

Ambulance transport for all cases is the responsibility of the Somerset County Council. A central ambulance department has been set up which arranges for vehicles to be provided as required.

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of notifications received for Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis). The only remarkable point is that there was a severe epidemic of measles during the course of the year.



DISEASES	Total	1st year of life	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	Not known
Whooping Cough	15	1	2	2	6	4	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Measles	71	3	6	16	41	4	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	91	4	8	18	47	9	-	4	1

The following table shows some of the notification rates for Wellington Rural District compared with those for last year.

DISEASE	Notification Rates for Wellington R.D.	
	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	0.24	0.24
Measles	8.6	0.60
Pneumonia	0.12	0.12
Erysipelas	0.24	0.12
Whooping cough	1.84	0.0

The above figures are calculated Rates per 1,000 civilian population.

#### Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Prophylaxis

The immunisation campaign against this disease has been an outstanding success in this district, and in the country as a whole; but it remains essential that all young children should be given the benefit of this protection, and there is some evidence that without constant stress on this fact, the number of children being immunised each year might easily fall to a dangerously low level.

It is customary in the County of Somerset to combine immunisation against whooping cough with the course used to protect against diphtheria, and this is also a most valuable public health measure, since whooping cough is now probably the most serious of the common infectious diseases affecting young children.

The following table indicates the number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year 1961.

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
34	80	16	6	3	5	1	145

#### Poliomyelitis Prophylaxis

During the year 1961 immunisation against poliomyelitis was given to a large number of children, and this campaign continues steadily. Protection was also offered to adults, and a fair number of these took the opportunity to be immunised. Up to the end of the year the method of protection consisted of the injection of vaccine material, but plans were in hand to change to the use of oral vaccines during the following year. The numbers in various age groups who had been, or were in process of being, immunised by the end of 1961 were as follows :-

Up to age 14	- 210	26 to 40 yrs.-	189
15 to 25 yrs	- 58	Over 40 yrs. -	1
	- 7 -		

## TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases and number of deaths from Tuberculosis are shown in the following table :-

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10- 15 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -20 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -25 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -35 ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -45 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -55 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -65 ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

At the end of the year the Tuberculosis Registers contained the names and addresses of 18 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 4 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply :

The Northern and Central Parishes Scheme was approaching completion during the year, and this led to the elimination of some of the smaller supplies mentioned in previous reports. Most of the remaining supplies in the district were linked up with the Clatworthy Scheme. When the Northern and Central Parishes scheme is complete, main water will be available to well over ninety per cent of the district.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

There are adequate arrangements for water-carriage of sewage in Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Oake, West Buckland Village, Ham, Nynhead and Langford Budville. Holywell Lake, in the parish of Wellington Without, has sewers but disposal is not entirely satisfactory. Other parishes with unsatisfactory sewers and disposal works are Bradford-on-Tone, Fitzhead and Sampford Arundel. The remainder of the district is dependent on septic tanks and pail closets. Public Health and amenity demand improved sewerage provisions and this need grows particularly urgent when main water supplies become widely distributed.



### Public Cleansing :

Household refuse is collected weekly from Wiveliscombe and Milverton and fortnightly from the rest of the district, and is disposed of by tipping.

### Housing :

Building of Council houses continued, most of the new houses being earmarked for families from unfit properties. There are still a substantial number of applicants on the Council's waiting list.

### Sanitary Condition of Highway Lay-Byes :

The condition of lay-byes on trunk roads is causing national concern and a detailed inspection of those in this district was made by the Public Health Inspector to the Council and myself.

Without exception those lay-byes were strewn with litter in considerable quantity, and this included not only pieces of paper but also rags, tins containing food remains, fruit peels and cores and other decomposing material. Although some of the lay-byes were provided with litter baskets, these seemed to have little effect on their gross filthiness and untidiness. In addition to an unsightly mess, there was an obvious danger of fly infestation and a high probability of rat infestation.

On or nearby eight of the lay-byes there was human excrement, and where there was easy access from a lay-bye to field or woodland, nuisances from excrement were regularly to be found. These conditions were likely to result in serious danger of infection as well as nuisance from smell.

As a remedy for the litter nuisance, propaganda on the subject might be expected to lessen the trouble, but it is suggested that the powers of the Local Authority dealing with the deposit of litter should, when possible, be enforced. A great deal of the litter had obviously been scattered over the lay-byes for a period of weeks or even months, and this state of affairs is obviously likely to discourage tidiness on the part of the public. It would probably be of great help if scavenging of litter at regular intervals could be done not only from the litter baskets, but also from the whole area of each lay-bye.

In order to prevent insanitary conditions and the use of lay-byes as lavatories, the most practicable action would seem to be the stationing of public conveniences at regular intervals along trunk roads. These should be properly lighted at night, well sited to allow cars to draw off the main road and drive out again in safety, and their situation referred to by notices erected on the lay-byes. It would seem to be of little use to depend upon the public conveniences situated in towns or cities because motorists occupied on long journeys by night are probably unlikely to put off time in searching these out. It would undoubtedly be helpful in the meantime if easy access could be prevented from the lay-byes through gates or gaps in hedges to field and woodland.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

### Schemes commenced or completed during the year.

#### Water Supply

Work on the Northern & Central Parishes Scheme continued throughout the year. This scheme is due for completion in 1962. Supplies became available in 1961 for the parishes of Nynhead and Wiveliscombe Without and to augment the Milverton and Wiveliscombe supplies.

#### Housing

Work commenced on the building of four flats and six mainsonettes at Style Road, Wiveliscombe.

### WATER SUPPLY

Public Supplies serve the following areas :-

<u>Milverton P.S.</u>	Parish of Milverton (except certain outlying parts).
<u>Wiveliscombe P.S.</u>	Parish of Wiveliscombe.
<u>Chipstable P.S.</u>	Chipstable Village
<u>Waterrow P.S.</u>	Waterrow Village.
<u>Taunton Borough Supply</u>	Bradford-on-Tone West Buckland (part). Oake.
<u>Taunton R.D.C. (Bagborough Supply</u>	Fitzhead.
<u>Blackmoor P.S.</u>	Village of Blackmoor (in Parish of West Buckland).
<u>Nynhead (Chorwell P.S.)</u>	Nynhead Village
<u>Northern &amp; Central Parishes P.S.</u>	Supplies or augments the supply to most of the district.
<u>S.W. Parishes P.S.</u>	Ashbrittle Village Langford Budville Village Sampford Arundel (including Sampford Moor and Whiteball) Stawley, (Appley, Greenham and Tracebridge). Thorne St. Margaret Village Wellington Without (Holywell Lake and Pleamore Cross).

Bathealton, Langley and Langley Marsh public supplies have been discontinued.

There are private piped supplies at :-

<u>Langford Budville</u>	- Bindon
	- Wellisford
<u>Milverton</u>	- Springrove
<u>Stawley</u>	- Cothay
	Kittisford
<u>West Buckland</u>	- Poole

The remainder of the district is supplied by individual wells, (mainly shallow), springs etc. Many of these are contaminated and some are liable to fail.

The following supplies are chlorinated :-

Wiveliscombe P.S. (except borehole).  
 Milverton P.S. (except borehole)  
 Taunton Borough Supply  
 Blackmoor P.S.  
 Chorwell P.S.  
 S.W. Parishes Supply  
 N. & C. Parishes Supply

Users of water obtained from supplies at Chipstable and Blackmoor have been advised that the water should be boiled.

Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses were made with the following results:-

PIPED SUPPLIES

RAW WATER

TREATED WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
Sat.	Unsat	Sat.	Unsat	Sat.	Unsat	Sat.	Unsat.
30	42	7	1	51	14	4	Nil

None of the supplies are known to have plumbo-solvent action.

WELL WATER

SATISFACTORY

UNSATISFACTORY

CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL	
NIL		3		NIL		9	



## WATER SUPPLIES FROM PUBLIC MAINS

Direct to Houses

By standpipes.

No. of Dwellings	Population	No. of Dwellings	Population
1852	6520	30	100

The Northern & Central Parishes Supply scheme continued throughout the year and should be completed in 1962.

The following Summary shows in alphabetical order, the present water supplies in the District by Parishes, giving their acreage and population according to the Census of 1951.

ASHBRITTLE: 2,158 Acres 192 Population

The village and immediate surroundings have a main supply from a borehole and Payton Springs being part of the S.W. Parishes Supply. Outlying properties have private springs and wells

BATHEALTON: 2,598 Acres 192 Population.

Supplied by the N. & C. Parishes Supply, outlying properties have wells and springs.

BRADFORD: 1,814 Acres 442 Popn.

Piped supply through Parish from Taunton Corporation mains.

CHIPSTABLE: 3,455 Acres. 295 Popn.

CHIPSTABLE VILLAGE - Well supply laid on to eleven houses with standpipes for the remainder of the Village. The water is contaminated and should be chlorinated. The supply becomes very low during the summer and is then sufficient for supply to standpipes only.

An alternative supply is under consideration.

WATERROW VILLAGE - Spring supply laid on to most of the properties in the village. The water is chlorinated. Remainder of parish, wells and springs.

FITZHEAD: 1,247 Acres 209 Popn.

Piped supply from Taunton R.D.C. mains at Halse. All but three houses are supplied from this main.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE: 2,234 Acres 386 Popn.

Piped supply (S.W. Parishes) to the village.

Wellisford has a private scheme which is unsatisfactory in quality. Bindon is also supplied from private sources, one of which is unsatisfactory.

Runnington is supplied by springs and wells.

The N. & C. Parishes supply will serve Wellisford, Bindon and Runnington.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres 1,252 Popn.

Piped supply from covered reservoir at Furbers Well. - Minimum Yield 12,000 G.P.D., normal 30,000 G.P.D.,

Two springs below Furbers Well. - Minimum Yield 3,400 G.P.D., normal 40,000 G.P.D.

Pumped to reservoir by Diesel 3 h.p. Lister Engine with Easton and



Johnson Treble Ram Pump, 2,500 G.P.H., or Lister 2½ h.p. Petrol Engine, 1,400 G.P.H., Borehole at Olands feeds into 6 - inch trunk main by means of Beresford Submersible Electric Pump with booster pump at ground level. Output 1,400 G.P.H. - This supply is now augmented from the N. & C. Parishes supply. Some outlying parts of the parish are not supplied from the main. Springrove is supplied by a small private piped supply.

NYNEHEAD: 1,706 Acres. 352 Popn.

16 Council houses supplied through pipes by storage tank and electric pump from well, known to be contaminated.

The Chorwell supply which serves most of the Village is now operated by the Council as a temporary measure until completion of the Northern and Central Parishes Scheme. The water is chlorinated. Other houses at East Nynhehead and elsewhere are supplied from shallow wells which are generally unsatisfactory.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres. 359 Popn.

Mains (extended from the Taunton Corporation Supply) serve most of the Parish and only a few houses remain to be connected to the supply.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres 310 Popn.

Sampford Arundel, Sampford Moor and Whiteball are served by the S.W. Parishes Supply. The old Sampford Moor supply is retained to serve four properties.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres 269 Popn.

Tracebridge, Appley and Greenham are now served by the S.W. Parishes Supply.

Privately owned piped supplies serve properties at Appley, Cothay and Kittisford.

Remainder by wells and springs.

THORNE ST. MARGARET: 824 Acres. 89 Popn.

The village is now supplied from the S.W. Parishes scheme.

The remainder is supplied by springs and wells.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres 482 Popn.

Holywell Lake is supplied from the S.W. Parishes scheme.

Supplies for Wrangway and Ford Street are under consideration.

Remainder is by wells and springs.

WEST BUCKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Popn.

West Buckland is supplied from the Taunton Borough mains, except :-

1. Poole which is served by a small private piped supply.
2. Blackmoor which has a small public supply. The water is chlorinated but this has not proved to be satisfactory and users have been advised to boil the water.

WIVELISCOMBE:

201 Acres. 1,218 Popn.

Water is obtained from Springs at Withycombe gathering ground to a covered reservoir and piped to the Town. Minimum Yield 16,000 G.P.H., Capacity of reservoir 36,000 gallons. The water is chlorinated,

the plant being a Wallace and Tiernan Automatic Chlorimeter in duplicate. Water is also obtained from a borehole 285 feet deep and pumped by a 15 h.p. Electric Motor direct mounted on a vertical spindle deep well turbine pump with 14 stages at bottom, 4 stages booster pump at top. (Mirrlees Watson Engineering Co. Ltd., Glasgow). Delivers 5,400 gallons per hour into 4 inch service main from reservoir. The plant is not duplicated. This supply is now augmented from the N. & C. Parishes Scheme.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT: 5,904 Acres. 950 Popn.

Langley, Langley Marsh, Maundown, Ford and Croford are served by the N. & C. Parishes Scheme.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

BRADFORD-ON-TONE - A Scheme is being prepared.

FITZHEAD - A Scheme is to be prepared

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL - A Scheme is to be prepared.

The existing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the district is as follows :-

ASHBRITTLE:- 2,158 Acres. 192 Population.

Septic tank for four Council houses.

A sewer in the centre of the village taking waste water only.

Some properties have septic tanks but others have pail closets, with waste water drainage to ditches, etc.

BATHEALTON:- 2,598 Acres 192 Population.

A few privately-owned septic tanks.

Others have slop water drains to ditches, etc., and pail closets.

Three new Council houses have a septic tank and filter.

BRADFORD:- 1,814 Acres. 442 Population

Most properties in the centre of the village drain by a sewer to Gigleys Pit near the roadside leading to Hele. This gives rise to serious nuisances.

Drainage from Three Bridges area causes nuisance and pollution.

Eight Council Houses drain to a septic tank and filter.

Complaints of pollution by the effluent of these works have been received.

Four new Council houses and two other houses drain to disposal works at Regent Green.

Properties at Heatherton are sewered to septic tanks.

Certain other properties have private septic tanks.

The need for a complete sewerage scheme is extremely urgent.

CHIPSTABLE:- 3,455 Acres. 295 Population.

There is a small sewer taking waste water only in the centre of the village.

Various other properties have septic tanks, including four Council houses at Waterrow and four at Chipstable Village.

Some properties at Waterrow drain to the river but little nuisance is experienced on account of heavy dilution with river water.

FITZHEAD:- 1,247 Acres. 209 Population.

Sewers serving most of the village are unsatisfactory and there are no proper disposal works. Complaints of nuisance arise from time to time and the need for proper sewerage and disposal is urgent. Council houses have separate disposal works; one at Church Road has been reconstructed.



LANGFORD BUDVILLE :- 2,234 Acres 386 Popn.

A new sewerage scheme and disposal works have been constructed and most properties in the village are connected.

A sewer at Runnington taking waste water discharges into a ditch. Other properties have septic tanks.

MILVERTON: 3,465 Acres. 1,252 Popn.

The disposal works consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria beds.

Sewers also serve Preston Bowyer.

NYNEHEAD : 1,706 Acres. 352 Popn.

Higher and Lower Nynhead are served by new sewers and disposal works. Most properties are now connected.

East Nynhead - Most properties have septic tanks.

OAKE: 1,754 Acres 359 Popn.

Oake Village is served by sewers and sewage disposal works. The disposal works are over-loaded and need to be enlarged.

Properties at Hillcommon and Hillfarrance drain to septic tanks, etc. At Hillfarrance drainage disposal from houses built within the last 2 or 3 years is proving to be inadequate.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL: 1,216 Acres. 310 Popn.

There are small sewers serving properties at Sampford Moor, Sampford Village and Teambridge. Nuisances are created by the discharge of sewage into ditches and a complete sewerage scheme is required.

12 Council houses drain to septic tanks and filters.

STAWLEY: 2,663 Acres. 269 Popn.

Certain houses have septic tanks but most houses have pail closets and slop-water drainage to ditches.

Stawley school and four new Council houses at Appley drain to septic tank and filter

THORNE -ST-MARGARET : 824 Acres 89 Popn.

Private tanks to some houses.

Remainder have pail closets.

WELLINGTON WITHOUT: 2,933 Acres. 482 Popn.

There is a sewer with temporary disposal works at Holywell Lake.

Certain other properties have septic tanks and others pail closets with waste water drainage to soakaways, etc.

WEST WICKLAND: 3,739 Acres. 811 Popn.

The village is served by new sewers and disposal works and most of the houses are connected. Owing to extensive development the disposal works need to be enlarged.

About 30 houses at Ham drain to tanks and filter; other sewers exist at Hockaller, Willowbrook and Chelston.

Certain other properties have pail closets.

WIVELISCOMBE: 201 Acres 1,218 Population.

All properties drain to sewers. Some of the sewers discharging into the Style Works have been re-laid.

The sewers leading to the Hillsmoor Works admit a great deal of sub-soil water causing the disposal plant to be over-worked. A scheme for relaying these sewers is being prepared.

#### Disposal Works

Hillsmoor: These works have been reconstructed, but are over-worked largely due to infiltrating water.

Style: These works which also takes sewage from Langley consist of primary and secondary settlement tanks and bacteria bed.

WIVELISCOMBE WITHOUT :            5,904 Acres            950 Population

Most of the properties at Langley and Langley Marsh are connected to the sewer.

Four Council houses at Croford and certain other properties drain to septic tanks.

Other houses have pail closets.

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#### DRAINAGE.

The practice of disposal of septic tank and cesspool contents on agricultural land continues, but due to the co-operation of the contractors and the farmers concerned fewer complaints of nuisance have been received.

The preliminary treatment of the drainage from a poultry killing and packing factory has been satisfactorily carried out by screening and settlement tanks. Four samples of the effluent which discharges into the public sewer were analysed giving the following results.

Solids in Suspension	B.O.D.
108	180
96	210
170	330
70	285

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#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collections are made as follows :-

Weekly: Wiveliscombe and Milverton.

Fortnightly: Remainder of the district (except certain remote properties)

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Milverton Tip. There are intermittent cases of rat and fly infestation.

Refuse is collected by direct labour using a covered vehicle.

There appears to have been an increase in the number of covered bins in use, but there are still too many unsatisfactory receptacles.

### SCHOOLS

	<u>Water Supply</u>	<u>Drainage, etc.</u>
<u>Bradford</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Langford Budville</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Milverton</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Nynehead</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Oake</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Sampford Arundel</u>	Main	W.C's to Council House disposal works
<u>Stawley</u>	Main	W.C's to Council House disposal works.
<u>West Buckland</u>	Main	W.C's to Sewer
<u>Wiveliscombe</u>		
Primary	Main	W.C's to Sewer
Secondary	Main	W.C's to Sewer.

### SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the district is at Wiveliscombe. It is fed by spring water of fairly reliable bacteriological quality.

There is no apparatus for recirculation, filtering and chlorinating the water, chlorination being carried out by hand. Regular bacteriological and residual chlorine tests are made and the bath water is changed as and when found necessary as a result of these tests.

The results of bacteriological examinations are given in another part of this report.



Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

The following are details of inspections made during the year :-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (3)	Number of		
		Inspections  (4)	Written notices  (5)	Occupiers prosecuted  (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	14	48	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23	35	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	37	83	1	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections during the year 1961 :-

(a) Dwellinghouses .....	1153
(b) Food Premises .....	264
(c) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces .....	83
(d) Water Supplies .....	259
(e) Drainage .....	216
(f) Moveable Dwellings .....	54
(g) Swimming Bath .....	40
(h) Miscellaneous .....	105
	<hr/>
	2174

Number of Notices served during the year :-

Informal Notices .....	82
Statutory Notices .....	10

Result of Service of Notices :-

Total Notices complied with .....	76
Notices standing over at the end of 1961 ....	16

Shops and Offices (Under the provisions of Sec. 13 (3) of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops), visits made .....

8

Camping Sites - Licences in force authorising the use of a site for moveable dwellings .....

1

- Licences issued by the Council authorising the use of moveable dwellings .....

12

Smoke Abatement - Complaints of nuisance dealt with and abatement secured .....

NIL

### Wiveliscombe Swimming Bath

No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination.	13
No. of samples found to be satisfactory .....	10
No. of samples found to be slightly insatisfactory ..	1
No. of samples found to be unsatisfactory .....	2

Eradication of Bed-bugs - Cases of bed-bug infestation found during the year .....

NIL

Offensive Trades - Number of offensive trades in the District within the meaning of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936 .....

NIL

Water - Samples of piped supplies examined periodically during the year .....

149

Bakehouses - Number of inspections of the three Bakehouses in the District .....

8

All the bakehouses draw their water supply from public mains.



Food

1. Number of food premises in the area ..... 79
2. Number of food premises registered under Section 14 -  
     for sale of Ice Cream ..... 27  
     for preparation of other food ..... 4
3. Number of inspections to register food premises ..... 57  
     No Ice Cream is made in the area. Sales are of  
     pre-packed ice cream in every case.
4. Clean food guilds, etc., are impracticable owing to the  
     scattered nature of the district.
5. Condemned foods are disposed of by incineration, except meat  
     which is stained and released for manufacturing purposes.
6. No special examination of a stock or consignment of food has  
     been necessary.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Inspections have continued during the year and the general standard of food premises has improved. Various small improvements have been obtained.

There are two Licensed Slaughterhouses in the District and these are in regular use. Regular inspections are carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are as follows :-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	396	12	21	864	385
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	2	-	8	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.5	16.7	-	1.2	3.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.25	-	-	-	2.1
Weight of meat condemned (in lbs) for :-					
(a) Tuberculosis	20	-	-	-	60
(b) Other	78	100	-	88	52
Total (in lbs) condemned	98	100	-	88	112



All condemned meat is stained or sterilised in accordance with Ministry's recommendation.

### Slaughterhouses

There are two slaughterhouses, used by three retail butchers in the district. The appointed day under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations is January 1st, 1962.

In one slaughterhouse the work necessary to comply with the Regulations was nearly completed at the end of the year. In the other case the work was in hand.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks - No outbreaks of food poisoning have occurred in the District during the year under review.

### Tuberculosis Order 1925

Cows slaughtered during the year under this order ..... NIL

Rodent Control - An operator is employed jointly with Taunton R. D.C.

During the year the sewers, sewage disposal works and refuse-deumps were treated systematically. Private dwelling-houses and business premises were also treated following complaints or infestations found by the operator.

The sewer treatments have resulted in decreased infestations. Re-infestation occurs particularly where the sewers are defective.

Attention has been paid to highway lay-byes and surrounding land which are the cause of complaints of infestation as well as of nuisances.

Following is a schedule of the inspections and treatments carried out during the year :-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agric- ultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses).	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1)(2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authorities District.	15	2298	390	2703	320
II Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	5	38	2	45	8
(b) Survey under the Act	9	35	33	83	158
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Non-Agricultural Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. business premises).	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections.	123	190	44	357	196
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	2	1	-	3	4
(Minor)	9	31	4	44	28
(b) Mice (Major)	-	1	-	1	-
(Minor)	-	11	-	11	5
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	11	44	2	57	2
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	17	44	2	63	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		4			

River Pollution - This is evident at Bradford and Fitzhead where the need for proper sewage disposal is urgent.



## HOUSING

Overcrowding - Three houses were recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year.

Two houses condemned before the war were still occupied at the end of the year.

Four flats and six mai-sonettes under construction will help to further reduce the number of families living in unfit houses.

Further new houses proposed to be built should deal with most of the outstanding cases within the next year or so.

(1) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	19
(2) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	39
(3) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders	...	...	...	...	19
(4) The number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works	...	...	...	...	3
(5) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	...	...	...	...	12
(6) The number of demolition or closing orders made	...	...	...	...	1
(7) The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	7
(8) The number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	14

Three further Clearance areas (comprising 14 houses) are awaiting confirmation.



## Council Houses

The following table shows the parishes in which the Council have erected houses under the various Acts :-

Parish	Address	No. of Houses	Total for Parish	Total No. of Occupants.
Ashbrittle	Rectory Road	4	4	14
Bethealton	Avis Cottages	3	3	12
Bradford-on-Tone	Regents Green	4	12	38
	Tone Green	8		
Chipstable	Miltons	4	8	32
	Bouchers, Waterrow	4		
Fitzhead	Church Road	8	14	47
	Hills Cottages	6		
Langford Budville	Reynolds	6	6	17
Milverton	Lower Fairfield	8	136	426
	Fairfield Terrace	8		
	Newfield	4		
	Courtfield	40		
	Houndsmoor	4		
	Doltons	2		
	Torrells, Hillcommon	4		
	Ashford Close	8		
	Creedwell Orchard	58		
	Farthings Close	16		
Nynehead	Bridge Cottages	4	41	129
Oake	Oake Close	37		
Sampford Arundel	Breach Hill	4	12	43
	Weekes Meadow	8		
Stawley	Appley Cross	4	4	11
Wellington Without	Lake Cottages,	4	4	14
	Holywell Lake			
West Buckland	Sawyers Hill	4	60	230
	Holway Cottages	4		
	Budgetts Cross	8		
	Castle Cottages, Ham	26		
	Crown Hill	10		
	Frogs Lane Cottages	8		
	Northgate	53		
Wiveliscombe	Plain Pond (partly in Wiveliscombe Without)	72	169	590
	Southgate	28		
	Stockers Close	16		
	Croford	4		
Wiveliscombe Without	Langley Cross	14	22	84
	Langley Marsh	4		
		TOTAL	511	1731

Council tenants are responsible for the internal maintenance of their houses. The number of unsatisfactorily maintained houses in 1961 was 41.

Langford Budville Common - Byelaws under the Commons Act 1899 are in force. No action was necessary to deal with illegal camping on the Common.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order - The Council are now responsible for the enforcement of this order. Five persons are licensed under the order. The premises have been inspected for compliance with the order and for the detection of rodent infestation and have been found to be reasonably satisfactory.





